



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-94-230  
Wednesday  
30 November 1994

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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**Rwanda, Zaire, Burundi Discuss Refugee Problem**  
*AB281190894 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network  
in French 1230 GMT 28 Nov 94*

[Report on joint news conference by Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko, Rwanda's Pasteur Bizimungu, and Burundi's Sylvestre Ntibantunganya with unidentified correspondents at Gbadolite on 26 November]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] After carrying thousands and thousands of bodies which offered the world a never-equalled horrible sight, it was time that the waters running across the members of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes [CEPGL] should return to their original goal, which is feeding the inhabitants of Rwanda, Burundi, and Zaire. This is why peace should return as quickly as possible. I think personally that this was what motivated the summit meeting of CEPGL member states in Gbadolite on 26 November. All the three heads of state were there: Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire; Pastor Bizimungu of Rwanda, and Sylvestre Ntibantunganya. Here is a report by Kopolongo Mokambiloi:

[Begin recording] [Mokambiloi] Those who predicted the demise of the CEPGL must, starting today, bite their tongues. The CEPGL does still exist and the proof of that is the tripartite meeting held on 26 November 1994 at Gbadolite, between Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi. [passage omitted on welcoming ceremony] After the airport ceremony, they were taken to the Villa of Ambassadors where, a few minutes later, the three heads of state began the second extraordinary meeting of the organization. At that time, the foreign ministers of the three countries as well as their experts met in a nearby hall. After a pause, they changed venue and met at the Gbadolite presidential wing for a second working session that lasted about two hours. They were later joined by their foreign ministers. After their lunch, the three heads met at the banquet hall for the closing session of this extraordinary meeting. At the VIP Hall of the Moanda International Airport and before the return of the heads of state of Burundi and Rwanda, the three presidents held a joint news conference.

[Correspondent] My question is directed to the president of the Republic of Zaire. After the Biarritz summit, you promised to bring together your CEPGL colleagues. Do you feel that today's mini-summit met your expectations?

[Mobutu] Before answering your question, let me thank my two colleagues who are present here and who have understood the need to respond positively to my invitation to this meeting which has ended very positively. The reading of the final communique by the permanent executive secretary has testified to the success of this summit and I will add right away for you journalists that in this final communique, there is a point that you must note, namely, the return of Rwandan refugees to their ancestors' land. I think we have moved in the right

direction, we have made a great step forward by suggesting that security areas be created on the spot in Rwanda, under international control, and this is very important because it is for the first time that we have this (?move). We have talked and we hope that this suggestion coming from the three CEPGL heads of state will be favorably welcomed by the international opinion and by the United Nations. So if you have any questions to ask, my colleagues and I are ready to satisfy your curiosity.

[Correspondent] I would like to ask a question to the president of the Republic of Rwanda. Apart from the suggestions Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko was referring to a short while ago, do you have in mind any concrete measures to encourage the return of refugees to Rwanda?

[Bizimungu] Before answering your question, for once, I would like to express satisfaction with the outcome of this summit, which enabled us to resolve the problem of insecurity first, and, then, that of refugee problems. Now, apart from the measures that were taken, you know that we agreed to the deployment of human rights observers, because there had been speculations to the effect that the refugees would be molested if they returned home. So, we agreed that 147 human rights observers be deployed. There were also fears that the refugees would be subjected to expeditious judicial procedures, and you know that we agreed to the setting up of an international tribunal, an idea that was adopted two weeks ago. We have always accepted the presence in Rwanda of UN forces which will, among others, assist in the refugee repatriation exercise. We have finished putting in place the civilian authorities who, acting in conjunction with the military authorities, will handle the refugee problem. Thus, you see here a series of measures designed to allay the fears of those who left Rwanda when law and order broke down.

[Correspondent] With your kind permission, Mr. President, in what terms do you envision short-, medium-, and long-term reconciliation in your country?

[Bizimungu] Reconciliation is a painstaking process which begins first by all Rwandans becoming conscious that they all belong to the same nation and must live together peacefully. Thus, the ideas that people had about excluding others or eliminating them must end. It also means respecting each person's life. If there is any reason to believe that someone indulged in wrongdoing in one way or the other, the legal mechanisms that were worked out should be applied. We think that compliance with this principle will, first, enable us to embark on the path of reconciliation. Also, in one way or the other, we will have to deal with the problem of justice. Impunity must not be institutionalized if those who were victims or are likely to be victims are to be assured that we are living in a society in which everything cannot just be allowed and that, particularly, no man is allowed to take the life of another man. We are also urging the Church, in particular, to help us to bring certain people around to repent somehow, because we cannot ask some people to



develop a spirit of forgiveness if others do not show genuine repentance. From the moral standpoint, these are the elements of reconciliation on which we plan to build.

[Second correspondent] I have a question for the president of Zaire. Mr. President, the two presidents have just renewed their confidence in your ability to continue to steer the affairs of the CEPGL. But the CEPGL system collapsed not only because the member countries did not pay their contributions but also because there appeared to be a deliberate lack of political backing. What is your comment on that?

[Mobutu] Thanks for your question. I believe that you are mistaken in what you have just said. Since 1976, we have covered a long distance and, even politically, we took a giant step forward. But the setback to our community is what has just happened in Rwanda with the death of our two former colleagues of Rwanda and Burundi. You will realize when you read the final communique that all was set for redressing the situation and moving forward on a sound footing.

[Correspondent] I have another question which any of you may answer. Messrs. Presidents, have you in mind any concrete short- and long- term measures to extradite wrongdoers so that they answer for their crimes in their respective countries?

[Mobutu] I can answer that on behalf of my colleagues. I think this issue was decided and our final communique confirmed that. We are asking the refugees to return to the security zones that will be created inside Rwanda. This is the only way to separate them from the other armed gangs. We always base everything on the final communique. Well, the recalcitrant ones, i.e., those who do not want to return home, can no longer remain along Zaire's borders with their respective countries, because that will be against the spirit of the relevant OAU decision which enjoins each member country to keep all refugees at a distance of over 150 km from the border of their country of origin.

[Correspondent] Perhaps, one last question, Mr. President: This Gbadolite mini-summit constitutes, in a way, a revamping of the activities of the CEPGL. Do you believe that?

[Bizimungu] We believe that sincerely, and we believe that the measures that were adopted will bear fruit and that in March, when we meet again, you will realize from our appraisal that we have achieved concrete results. If we did not have faith in the CEPGL we would not have taken the trouble to meet and adopt such measures. [end recording]

#### Summit Reaches Certain Decisions

AB2811213494 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1230 GMT 28 Nov 94

[Final communique issued at the end of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes,

CEPGL, summit held in Gbadolite on 26 November; read by Mr. Salvator Matata, CEPGL executive secretary]

[FBIS Translated Text] At the invitation of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, president of the Republic of Zaire and current chairman of CEPGL's [Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes] heads of state conference, their excellencies Pasteur Bizimungu, president of the Republic of Rwanda, and Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, president of the Republic of Burundi, participated in the second extraordinary summit of heads of state of CEPGL on 26 November in Gbadolite, Republic of Zaire. Two issues were discussed during their meeting—namely, the joint security of the three countries and the current situation of the CEPGL and its future prospects.

Joint Security of the Three Countries: Two aspects of the issue of the three countries' joint security were discussed, namely, border security, and the refugee problem. The conference admitted that the security question has always been a major concern of the community since its creation and all along its 18 years of existence. It reaffirmed its faith in the instruments put in place by the states bilaterally or within the context of the CEPGL to handle security issues, notably the security cooperation agreement in matters of security signed on 29 August 1966 in Kinshasa, and the complementary agreement on security signed on 21 June 1975 in Kigali.

After expressing regret over the fact that in recent times, the nonimplementation of these instruments was at the heart of the alarming security situation currently being experienced in the subregion, the conference made the following decisions:

1. Reactivate the tripartite committee on security. In view of the urgency of the situation, the committee should meet as quickly as possible. The same applies to the second ministerial meeting which deals with defense matters which should take place in Bujumbura in the first half of December 1994. In this regard, the Permanent Executive Secretariat is being requested to prepare a working document. The said bodies will, among other things, have to examine the following points: a) formalize the framework for permanent consultations between military authorities in the border areas; b) examine and propose solutions to the problem of the presence in the subregion of armed men and destabilizing elements, both internal and external; c) search for ways and means that are likely to put an end to the disturbing presence of mechanisms for war and propaganda that are detrimental to the peace, security, and confidence of the CEPGL countries and the subregion in general; and d) set up a permanent mechanism of joint common border checks.

2. Reactivate meetings of administrative, security, and legal officials in the border regions in order to settle our problems of criminality, banditry, and other border conflicts as in the past.



3. Henceforth involve the CEPGL executive secretary or his representative in meetings on security matters to enable him to follow developments in the situation.

Concerning the refugee question, which constitutes one of the major problems of insecurity at the borders of member countries, the conference recommends a rapid implementation of the various tripartite agreements on the repatriation of refugees signed between the UN High Commission for Refugees and member countries.

The three heads of state have decided that security zones must be created on the Rwandan territory to receive Rwandan refugees who agree to return to their native countries. These security areas shall be placed under the close supervision of the United Nations and international organizations. On the other hand, refugees who might refuse to return to their countries of origin will be removed from the border in line with the relevant OAU agreement. Furthermore, the conference supported the initiative to organize a regional conference on the refugee question on the understanding that it is step toward the final organization of a more global conference on the theme of stability, peace, and development in the Great Lakes region.

In addition to the refugee question, the conference touched on the question of property, arms, ammunition, means of transport, and other items carried away by former soldiers of the Rwandan Armed Forces which are able to disrupt security at the borders of member countries. After noting that a framework has been worked out for the resolution of this problem during the meeting between the prime ministers of the Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Zaire which was held from 20 to 24 October 1994 in Kinshasa, the conference recommended that the deliberations of the ad hoc subcommittees must be accelerated.

The State of the CEPGL and its prospects: The conference noted the prevailing serious financial situation both at the Permanent Executive Secretariat, within the specialized organizations—the Agronomic and Zoological Research Institute [IRAZ] and the Energy of the Great Lakes [EGL]—and the joint CEPGL enterprises—the Development Bank of the Great Lakes Countries and the International Electricity Company of the Great Lakes. In view of the fact that the sanitization of this financial situation, along with security, constitutes one of the primary conditions for the resumption of CEPGL's activities, the conference took the following emergency measures:

1. Each member state must make an effort to pay up its arrears of contributions to the CEPGL's Permanent Executive Secretariat and specialized institutions.

2. The ministerial council and the general assemblies of IRAZ and EGL must analyze and adopt as soon as possible the budgets of the Permanent Executive Secretariat and the specialized organizations which have not yet been passed.

3. The member countries recommend to national companies indebted to CEPGL joint ventures to honor their obligations to the latter.

4. The member countries must support the request for funds by the Permanent Executive Secretariat and IRAZ to purchase equipment and rehabilitate the infrastructure.

5. The member states must immediately release the community infrastructures still being occupied by displaced persons, the returnees, or other persons who are foreign to the CEPGL organizations.

6. Community efforts must be focused on the following priority sectors: a) commerce, payment, free movement, and security; b) agriculture, industry, energy, environment, and scientific research; and finally c) transport, communications, and tourism.

7. The functioning of the Permanent Executive Secretariat will be ensured by setting up a body to relaunch CEPGL activities. That body, comprising between 15 to 20 persons, will be charged with the following missions: a) relaunch the activities of the community; b) safeguard the gains of the community; c) evaluate community estates and make them profitable notably through hiring them out; d) propose priority sectors for integration and the appropriate process; and finally d) prepare the 1995 budget program.

Having renewed their confidence in their elder statesman, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the presidents of the Republics of Rwanda and Burundi decided to extend his mandate as current CEPGL chairman until the best security conditions return to the subregion. Moreover, the three leaders agreed to hold their ordinary session in the course of the first quarter of 1995 in the Republic of Zaire.

At the end of their talks, the leaders of Rwanda and Burundi thanked their Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko for the cordial and frank atmosphere he created to ensure the total success of the second extraordinary session of the CEPGL heads of state conference and paid tribute to the Zairian people for their legendary hospitality which they enjoyed during their stay in Gbadolite.

#### **Liberian Peace Talks Suspended 'Indefinitely'**

*AB2911182694 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT  
29 Nov 94*

[By Chris McCall]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Accra, Nov 29 (AFP)—Liberian peace talks were suspended indefinitely here Tuesday [29 November] after nine days of discussions failed to resolve a power-sharing dispute between armed factions and civilians, a Ghanaian foreign ministry official said.

Leaders and representatives of all factions are due to leave for Liberia Wednesday.

A series of informal talks between individual delegations and a team of "facilitators" was held Tuesday morning at the Accra International Conference Centre before the adjournment was announced.

Just prior to the announcement Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) spokesman Arthur Dennis handed out copies of an "addendum" to a September 12 peace deal. The Akosombo accord was initialled by representatives of three Liberian factions, but has been condemned in Monrovia as the start of a "military dictatorship".

The agreement was initialled but not formally signed by AFL chief of staff Hezekiah Bowen, United Liberation Movement (ULIMO) chairman Alhaji Kromah, and Momolu Sirleaf, for Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL).

The addendum gives the NPFL and ULIMO one seat each on the council of state, or collective presidency, with the AFL sharing a third seat with the so-called "coalition forces" and a fourth going to a civilian representative body, the all-Liberia National Conference (LNC).

The fifth member, according to the addendum, would be chosen by a nine-member electoral college appointed by the factions. The document adds that any provisions of the Akosombo accord "not herein clarified remain in full force and effect."

Delegates indicated Tuesday that the issue of the fifth council of state member was the crux of the remaining disagreements, with the civilian delegation insisting on a say in choosing it.

Foreign ministry sources said the revised document, which follows reports of a secret "defence pact" between certain factions, had not been accepted by the conference delegation.

Ghana's president Jerry Rawlings, who brokered the talks in his capacity as current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), is expected to make a fact-finding visit to Liberia in the next few days.

The Liberian conflict broke out in December 1989 as an NPFL rebellion against the bloody regime of former president Samuel Doe, tortured to death by NPFL dissidents nine months later in Monrovia.

## Rwanda

### New MP's Sworn In; President on Ex-Officials

EA2511215694 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English 1830  
GMT 25 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The swearing-in ceremony of MP's or parliamentary deputies took place this morning at Nyamirambo regional stadium [in Kigali]. Present at the ceremony were the president of Rwanda, His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu, the vice president and minister of defense, Major General Paul Kagame, the prime minister, Mr. Faustin Twagiramungu, the deputy prime minister and minister of public service, Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, government ministers and foreign dignitaries.

Of the 70 deputies, 66 were sworn in today and the remaining four, who were away on government missions, will be sworn in at a later date. The new parliament will have the task of forming a new constitution and set up a date for the next elections as per [the] Arusha peace accord. There are eight women representatives in the parliament. [passage omitted]

For those pressurizing his government to include former government personalities in the current leadership, the president challenged to hand them over to Rwanda as a first step before demanding the impossible. In conclusion, the president wished all the newly appointed deputies success. [passage omitted]

### Security Services Continue To Arrest Soldiers

EA2811210494 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800  
GMT 28 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The security services continue to arrest soldiers accused of assassinations. This is the case of Corporal Umwamungu Jacques, Cpl. Ngamiye Pie, and Private (Rutsindura Epimach), who are implicated in the killing of the prominent Kigali businessman Mathias Hakizimana following the latter's

disappearance on 4 November. His wife revealed to correspondents that her husband had been kidnapped by soldiers who had accompanied him home at around 2200 at night. Since then she reported the case to the Gendarmerie. Investigations started afterwards and four accused have already been arrested. [passage omitted]

## Zaire

### Nord Kivu Authorities Expel Refugees

AB2911211394 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network  
in French 1905 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Nord Kivu Governor Christophe Moto Mokenda on 27 November in Goma held a news conference on the implementation of government measures concerning the repatriation of Rwandan refugees to their territory or their removal from the borders to a 150-km distance, as stipulated by the pertinent OAU Convention. Indeed, the Council of Ministers had examined the Nord Kivu governor's report on the bloody incidents that occurred at Katale and has decided to expel the criminal refugees to their country of origin.

It should be recalled that since their arrival in Nord Kivu Region, the Rwandan refugees have been creating many problems for us. Many cases of assassination have already been recorded and elements of the former government army have been waging war against the Zairian natives of Massissi and Warikale. The latest report sent by the governor to the authorities spoke of incidents that occurred at Rubare. The interim governor of Nord Kivu Region, with whom were all the members of the regional security committee, on 27 November handed over 37 Rwandan refugees to the Gisenyi authorities in the presence of Miss Alexandra, who is in charge of refugee protection in Rwanda. After their trial by a competent court, 18 other refugees will follow. This measure is a strong warning to all other refugees who have chosen to live in the Nord Kivu Region and who have been accorded hospitality by the people there.



**Mandela Meets Taiwanese Economics Minister***OW3011080194 Taipei CNA in English 0726 GMT  
30 Nov 94*

[By R.S. Chang and Debbie Kuo]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg, Nov. 29 (CNA)—South African President Nelson Mandela Tuesday [29 November] expressed appreciation for the ROC's [Republic of China] generous and sustained assistance to South Africa, saying that bilateral ties between the two countries will be further strengthened through cooperative projects.

Mandela made the remarks during a meeting at his residence with ROC Economic Affairs Minister P.K. Chiang and other ranking officials.

Chiang, who led the ROC delegation to take part in the 13th ROC-South Africa Economic and Technical Cooperation Conference, briefed Mandela on potential cooperative projects in the areas of investment, trade, energy, mining, agriculture, scientific technologies and tourism between the two countries.

Taiwan will render South Africa its experience in small and medium-sized businesses development, coupled with long-term, low-interest loans, Chiang said.

In the meantime, he said, Taiwan's small and medium enterprises will be encouraged to invest in South Africa, helping create more job opportunities in that country.

On a project helping South African black young men in career creation, Chiang told Mandela that initially 50 young men will be invited to Taiwan where they will receive on-the-spot job training and learn methods of manufacturing plant establishments. The salaries they earn during their stay in Taiwan will serve as good start-up funds, Chiang added.

Mandela was intrigued with the project, saying that he would like to see the program implemented on a larger scale.

The six-day ROC-South Africa Economic and Technical Cooperation Conference ended here Tuesday.

In his address to the closing ceremony, South African Public Engineering Minister Jeff Radebe said South Africa is sure to benefit from greater cooperation with the ROC.

Meanwhile, the Taipei-based Chiao Tung Bank on Tuesday signed an agreement with a South African bank to provide U.S.\$15 million in loans for South African farmers to upgrade their productivity.

**'Sources': Foreign Minister To Visit Taiwan***OW3011085694 Taipei CNA in English 0800 GMT  
30 Nov 94*

[By Lilian Wu]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taipei, Nov. 30 (CNA)—South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Alfred Nzo is expected to arrive in Taiwan Friday [2 December] for a four-day visit, informed sources said Wednesday. This will be the first visit by a South African cabinet official since Nelson Mandela was elected president earlier this year. Nzo, a heavyweight in the Mandela administration, is an influential figure among South African blacks. While in Taiwan, Nzo will call on President Li Teng-hui and Premier Lien Chan and also visit the headquarters of Taipei City mayoral candidates. The mayoral election falls on Saturday.

**Mandela Said Against Ceding Areas to Swaziland***MB2911114594 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in  
English 29 Nov 94 p 2*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South African State President, Nelson Mandela has said Swaziland must forget about having the former KaNgwane homeland and Ngwavuma areas incorporated into the country. The president was speaking through his spokesman, Mr Parks Magahlama yesterday. President Mandela said the Swaziland government was wasting its time in the incorporation issue and reiterated the comments of Eastern Transvaal Premier, Mr Matthew Phosa, that the incorporation issue is 'dead and buried'.

The South African leader said what the Swaziland Incorporation Committee had been telling the nation was false. Mr Mandela said the Premier of the Eastern Transvaal, Mr Phosa, was not going to change from what he fought for during the legal wrangle over the issue in 1982.

In another development, the chairperson of the Inyandza [cluster] National Movement, Mr Caiphus Zitha who ruled the former homeland before South Africa's milestone all-race elections earlier this year, has congratulated Mr Phosa for the role he played in fighting the incorporation of the former homeland into Swaziland. Mr Zitha was speaking at a meeting of the organisation held at Elukwatini on Sunday. He said tribal chiefs who supported the incorporation of the homeland should rather go back to Swaziland.

**Assembly Speaker Leads Delegation to Europe***MB2511150894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1342  
GMT 25 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Nov 25 SAPA—The speaker of South Africa's [SA] National Assembly, Dr Frene Ginwala, is to lead an all-party delegation of South African MPs and senators to the European Parliament in Brussels on a week-long visit from Monday [28 November], her office announced on Friday. The visit is at the invitation of the president of the European Parliament.

Discussions will focus on the relations between the two parliaments as well as on South Africa's relations with the European Union in general.

The delegation consists of: Dr Ginwala, MP; Mr Zingile Dingani MP (ANC); Mr Danny Oliphant MP (ANC); Mrs Edna Sathema MP (ANC); Senator Neels Ackermann (NP [National Party]); Mr Boy Geldenhuys MP (NP); Mr Mangaqa Mncwango MP (IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]); Senator Dr Piet Gous (FF [Freedom Front]); Miss Dene Smuts MP (DP [Democratic Party]); Mrs Patricia de Lille MP (PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]); and Mr Louis Green MP (ACDP [African Christian Democratic Party]). The delegation is to be accompanied by Mr N K Bell, deputy head of the committees section at Parliament. It will also meet with the following committees of the European Parliament: Foreign Affairs, Security and Defence, Development and Cooperation, External Economic Relations. The SA parliamentarians will also visit the Belgian Parliament.

#### **Expected ANC 'Leadership Battle' Discounted**

*MB3011085794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 2000 GMT 29 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The expected leadership battle at the 49th ANC conference in Bloemfontein next month won't happen. Instead, the ANC will revise a strategy it adopted at the Morogoro Conference in 1968 on how to deal with the country's bloated civil service, but it is anticipated that the ANC will come under attack for not delivering on its election promises.

[Begin recording] [SABC correspondent Sefako Nyaka] There has been lots of speculation about a fierce leadership battle between [ANC Secretary General] Cyril Ramaphosa and [ANC Deputy President] Thabo Mbeki, but this is now unlikely to happen.

[ANC spokesman Peter Mokaba] It is unfair to Comrade Thabo and unfair to Comrade Cyril Ramaphosa that people or the press, when they look at them, simply think about... [changes thought] They see them as people who are more of power mongers than real leaders of the ANC. Having attended a number of our conferences, provincial conferences, I do not think that is going to be an issue at all. A lot of our people and a lot of our own cadres in the ANC have already started to level criticism against us. If you look at the provincial conferences that have taken place, the press has been trying to explain that in terms of power struggle. It is not so much power struggle that people are about. It is not positions that people are about. It is the fact that in the six months that we have been in government, we have of course brought about tremendous change, but it has not yet touched our people.

[Nyaka] Despite assurances of support from the [ANC] Youth League, the [ANC] Women's League, and the National Union of Mineworkers, Ramaphosa has apparently declined to stand for the position of general secretary. The position is likely to go to SACP [South African Communist Party] Central Committee member, Cheryl Carolus, who is assured of support of the powerful SACP in her battle against Deputy Speaker Arnold Stofile. [end recording]

#### **Meyer Says October 1995 Elections 'On Course'**

*MB2511151094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1315 GMT 25 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Nov 25 SAPA—Preparations for the local government elections are on course and the target date remains October 1995, Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer said in Pretoria on Friday. He also announced that the regulations on the elections would be ready next month for proclamation by the various provinces.

"The target we have set for the promulgation of the regulations by not later than mid-December will definitely be reached," he said. Mr Meyer was speaking to reporters after meeting local government MECs [members of the Executive Council] and the co-chairmen of the task group on local government elections at the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

Task group co-chairman Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said the acceptance of the regulations would enable the bodies involved in the election to begin with preparations. "We are now in a position to provide them with a framework in terms of which they can calculate their time-frames and can set up the appropriate structures," Dr Slabbert said. He added that one of "most important and urgent needs" was to deal with the registration of voters, which had to begin by January next year to meet the October target date.

Mr Meyer said the meeting also discussed the financing of the election. "It was confirmed that we had made representations to the national government and our colleagues at the Department of Finance are attending to the matter." He said he would hopefully be able to report back to the MECs at their next meeting.

Dr Slabbert said he and task group co-chairman Khehla Shubane on Thursday met the provincial premiers and impressed on them the importance of their role in making the elections a success. It was agreed that the task group would have a day-long meeting with the premiers to discuss the kind of assistance which the task group could give the provinces in their preparations for the elections. Dr Slabbert said it was hoped that provincial task teams similar to those which the task group had established would be set up.

Mr Meyer said his meeting with the MECs would continue into the afternoon to discuss local government finance, particularly debts and arrears on local level. A statement on the matter would probably be released later in the afternoon, Mr Meyer said.

#### **Registration Begins in January**

*MB2611161394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134 GMT 26 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Nov 26 SAPA—The registration of voters for local government elections due



to take place in October would begin on January 28, Mr Pieter Smith, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Party's [NP] head council, said on Saturday [26 November]. Mr Smith was speaking at the NP's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] annual congress in Pretoria. He said voters would have 90 days to register. He expected the parties would assist with registration even though the onus was on voters themselves to register. Registration was important because 60 per cent of local government representatives would be elected on a ward basis and only 40 per cent on a proportional representation basis.

#### Local Elections Issues Discussed

*MB2311172694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1639  
GMT 23 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Nov 23 SAPA—The need for voters' rolls for next year's local government elections has "serious financial implications", the local government elections task group said on Wednesday [23 November].

Task group co-chairmen Khehla Shubane and Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert told a press briefing in Pretoria they were not sure if the elections would cost more than April's general elections. "But it would be a substantial amount," Dr Slabbert said.

Mr Shubane said: "The early indications are that financing would not only come from the central government but also from other tiers of government."

Regulations for the registration of voters had to be published before the end of November to allow sufficient time for the process. This would "hopefully" happen by Friday, Dr Slabbert said.

In terms of the Local Government Transition Act voters' rolls had to be compiled and the onus to enroll rested with voters.

Dr Slabbert said the task group was not a statutory body like the Independent Electoral Commission which handled the April elections. It had been set up only to deal with the technical aspects of the elections. Political authority lay with Minister of Provincial Affairs Mr Roelf Meyer and MECs [members of the Executive Council]. The provinces would be responsible for implementing the elections.

"We cannot take any political decisions and we have to work within the time frames laid down by the political decision-makers. The most we can do is to give advice should it appear that the time frames were not realistic."

Mr Shubane was confident the elections would be held in October as planned. He said the task group would compile a diary of target dates for preparations. The provinces were to monitor progress at local level on the basis of the diary and report regularly to the task group.

In areas where there were no local authorities the elections would be the responsibility of regional services councils.

Dr Slabbert said certain rural areas were having difficulty in coming to terms with the elections and getting clarity on how their traditional bodies would fit into the new dispensation.

#### Officials Call for End to Rent, Services Boycott

*MB2611162194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1352  
GMT 26 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 26 SAPA—People must begin paying rent and service charges or face the consequences, PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Premier Tokyo Sexwale and Housing Minister Joe Slovo warned on Saturday [26 November]. Residents would not be allowed to pay flat rates, Provincial Housing MEC [member of the Executive Council] Dan Mofokeng added.

"There is a simple truth which applies across South Africa just as it applies across the world. Nothing is for nothing," Mr Slovo said at the signing of the PWV agreement on municipal service arrears at Boksburg on the East Rand. This government is the people's government. But it is not a government which can afford to house people for nothing....We cannot afford the boycotts for one day longer. South Africa cannot provide houses and services for its people for free."

Mr Sexwale promised his government would get tough on rent and service charge boycotters as it had on casino owners and the Zandspruit squatters.

Illegal casinos were recently closed down and about 1,200 squatters were evicted from the privately-owned land at Zandspruit north of Johannesburg.

Mr Slovo said the boycott which began in 1984 was no longer justifiable. "I believe that you agree with me that the boycotts were designed to hurt the (then President P W) Bothas and the (then Defence Minister Magnus) Malans and their terrible system....But let us look at who the boycotts are hurting today....They are knocking (President) Nelson Mandela. They are knocking Tokyo Sexwale. They are knocking Joe Slovo. But most importantly they are knocking the poor in our country. Every rand that is withheld for rent or bond payments is one rand less for building houses," Mr Slovo said.

Mr Sexwale said South Africa's efforts to attract foreign investment were being jeopardised by boycotts. That culture must come to an end....That boycott must end. The smiles (of government) have now come to an end," he said.

Outlining the agreement, Mr Mofokeng said all arrears in the PWV up to January 31, 1994 in black, white, coloured and Indian areas would effectively be written off. This debt, which totalled R1.5 billion [rands] in the province, would be slowly serviced by provincial and



central governments. Arrears accrued since February 1, which totalled about R400 million in the PWV, could either be paid over an agreed period of time or could be subsidised by relevant local authorities with the permission of the provincial government. Mr Mofokeng said, however, people were expected to begin paying their current accounts immediately.

People with debts wanting ownership of the state-owned houses they were renting would not be discriminated against. Ownership of these houses would be ceded with a R7,500 discount. Mr Mofokeng said housing transfer bureaux would be established in several areas, hopefully by January next year. Government was unable to subsidise maintenance of houses, he said, adding people were likely to pay for renovations themselves if they were owners.

On flat rates, Mr Mofokeng said these would not improve the standard of living. Government could not accede to demands for flat rates, he added, saying those that had been negotiated would be reviewed.

Mr Mofokeng said government was discussing arrears payments with Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] and the Rand Water Board.

Signatories to Saturday's agreement included Mr Slovo, Mr Sexwale, Mr Mofokeng, the South African National Civic Organisation and several political parties.

#### **Constitutional Panel Said Not Bound by Pact**

*MB2911061294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2105 GMT 28 Nov 94*

[Report by Connie Molusi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Nov 28 SAPA—The Constitutional Assembly [CA] is not legally bound by an agreement between the African National Congress, National Party [NP] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] providing for international mediation after the April elections, according to a legal opinion tabled at an assembly Management Committee meeting on Monday.

The opinion was that the memorandum of agreement for reconciliation and peace signed on April 19 did not bind the assembly to suspend the constitution-writing process until the outcome of international mediation on the status of the Zulu king. The IFP recently demanded the assembly suspend the process pending the outcome of mediation.

The legal opinion said: "The memorandum of agreement is undoubtedly a document of great importance which was instrumental in paving the way to a peaceful election. It is politically relevant to the constitution-making process. But it cannot legally bind the CA to suspend its activities pending the outcome of international mediation." It went on to say the state president had not had the power under the previous constitution to bind Parliament because Parliament was a sovereign body vested

with full power to make laws, which no court was empowered to inquire into. "When the state president signed the agreement on behalf of the South African Government and the NP, he did not and could not have had the intention to bind Parliament."

Assembly Chairman Mr Cyril Ramaphosa said it was difficult for the Management Committee to discuss the IFP's demands for mediation because its representative Mr Walter Felgate was not present. Discussion of the legal opinion was deferred to January 23 but further consideration of international mediation must await efforts by the political parties to find a political solution. The Management Committee earlier this month referred the matter back to the three signatories of the agreement.

Assembly Deputy Chairman Mr Leon Wessels said Mr Felgate should be asked to submit a written response to the assembly's legal opinion.

Gen Constand Viljoen (Freedom Front) said although the assembly was not legally bound by the agreement it had a moral obligation to find a political solution to the IFP's demand for international mediation.

The assembly was bound by two principles: that the new constitution comply with the constitutional principles in Chapter 5 of the interim Constitution and that it pass the new constitution within two years of the first sitting of the National Assembly. The constitutional principles were entrenched in Section 74 of the interim Constitution and became sacrosanct after April 27, he said. They could not be amended by Parliament or the Assembly. "No negotiations between parties whether by way of international mediation or otherwise can have any effect on the mandate of the Constitutional Assembly as now fixed by the constitutional principles."

Gen Viljoen said the KwaZulu-Natal Legislature had the full power and a constitutional obligation to provide for the role, authority, and status of the Zulu king. Outstanding issues in the interim Constitution should be taken up by parties in Parliament because Parliament and not the assembly had the power to amend the Constitution.

#### **Constitution Panel Appeals for Clear Duties**

*MB2811205294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 28 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The members of a panel appointed to draw up South Africa's new constitution say there is still ambiguity about their role, and they have appealed to the government for a clear description of their duties. One of the panelists, Professor Johan van der Westhuizen, told a management committee meeting in Johannesburg that the panel would advise the Constitutional Assembly whereas a state law adviser said the panel's primary function was to resolve deadlocks. The constitutional committee is to investigate the matter on Friday [2 December].

**IFP Insists on Mediation for New Constitution***MB2911163294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1400 GMT 29 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Despite reservations aired at a meeting of the management committee of the Constitutional Assembly, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] maintains that international mediation is an essential element of the drawing up of the new constitution. IFP representative to the committee Mr. Walter Felgate said the matter would be discussed at the party's national council meeting this weekend. According to a legal document submitted at a management committee meeting, the Constitutional Assembly is not legally bound by the agreement between the IFP, ANC, and the NP [National Party] on international mediation. Mr. Felgate did not attend the meeting and the other parties decided to discuss the matter at the next meeting on 23 January to give the IFP the opportunity to present its point of view.

**IFP Leaders Assassinated in Natal Midlands***MB2911175094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1500 GMT 29 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Another IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader in the KwaZulu/Natal Midlands has been assassinated, bringing to two the number of senior IFP officials killed since Saturday [26 November]. IFP spokesman Ed Tillet has disclosed that 50-year-old Mr. (David Tsosibo) died from hack and bullet wounds sustained in an attack at a peace rally near Esicourt.

On Saturday IFP regional secretary Thulani Ndlovu was gunned down outside his home in Impendle. The IFP has alleged that Mr. Ndlovu was shot by a soldier and has called for the withdrawal of troops from the area. A Defense Force spokesman has said, however, that the troops are to continue to patrol Impendle, as worse violence could follow their withdrawal.

**NP Speakers Score ANC at Conference***MB2711200994 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in  
English 27 Nov 94 p 4*

[Report by Marlene Burger]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC's leaders had failed to provide strong guidelines on key issues as a result of pressure from "certain elements" within the party's ranks, said Deputy President F.W. de Klerk yesterday.

Opening the first PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] conference of the National Party, Mr de Klerk said the ANC was undisciplined, lacked heart and was applying discrimination on racial grounds "to an extent the NP [National Party] never did at its worst... when Jaap Marais and Dr Andries Treurnicht were still members".

At an informal press conference afterwards, Mr de Klerk said an example of the ANC's willingness to succumb to

pressure from within included the handling of the dismissal by North West Premier Popo Molefe of his agriculture minister, Rocky Malebane-Metsing. "The Metsing affair illustrates not only a serious lack of communication in the internal leadership corps, but bad party management," he said.

Handling of the recent spate of strikes had also shown a reluctance on the ANC's part to manage industrial action effectively.

Emphasising that his criticism was not aimed at President Nelson Mandela personally, Mr de Klerk said the ANC's willingness to bow to pressure from within, even at the expense of "reasonable compromises", had a "disruptive effect at times" on the government process.

Mr de Klerk also accused the ANC of embracing discrimination—"the very thing on which its existence rests"—in applying affirmative action.

**East London Area Sets Up Non-Racial Government***MB2911070994 Johannesburg SABA in English 0451  
GMT 29 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] East London: Nov 29 SABA—Greater East London's amended transitional local council [TLC] agreement has been signed and sealed, paving the way for the introduction of the area's first non-racial government. SABC Radio News reported on Tuesday the document was agreed to by both the statutory and non-statutory components of the local government negotiating forum on Monday night.

Immediately before the forum meeting, the East London City Council held what was probably its last full open meeting in terms of the old dispensation. The new development brings to a close 112 years of white-dominated local government. Some 47 mayors officiated in East London since the first municipal commission was formed in 1876. The new 64-member TLC, representing East London, Beacon Bay, Gonubie, Mdantsane, Gomo and various other management committees, is set to meet formally for the first time early next year. A chairperson and a deputy will be elected and inducted on January 28.

**COSATU Pledges To Back Tourist Industry***MB2911141494 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
29 Nov 94 p 10*

[Report by Thabo Leshilo]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] boss Sam Shilowa has committed the giant federation to working closely with the hospitality industry to promote tourism and RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program]. Opening the Federated Hospitality Association of SA (Fedhasa) congress in Johannesburg yesterday, Shilowa said that unions and industry had to accommodate one another.

Nevertheless, both employers and unions should remain independent to be able to lobby the Government and to avoid becoming "conveyor belts" for Government policies. Shilowa's words and presence at the function mark the growing trend towards reconciling labour and capital in SA [South Africa].

"All of us should be interested in tourism," he said, pointing to the under-investment in the industry by local business and the exclusion of the black majority. Shilowa challenged the tourism industry to ensure workers also benefit from the growth in the industry and rid itself of a perception as being the preserve of whites.

Workers should not be expected to accept low, Third World wages while bosses earn high, First World salaries, he said. Shilowa said the role of trade unions was to help ensure political stability in the country. Workers had to be involved in the formulation of policy for the industry. Unless this happened, relations between the labour movement and employers would continue to be characterised by power struggles, he said.

#### **Black Sash Receives Funds From Major Donors**

*MB2911214894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2103 GMT 29 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Nov 29 SAPA—The Black Sash has weathered a funding crisis and will no longer retrench advice office workers on December 1, President Mary Burton said on Tuesday [29 November].

She said in a statement the workers' jobs had been saved by redrafting the organisation's 1995 budget and a good response by major donors to an appeal for funds. The appeal was made when the Black Sash's main United States donor unexpectedly cut funding for 1995.

"The widespread expressions of support for the Black Sash advice offices has been a major encouragement," said Mrs Burton.

"We should like to thank all those who have sent us messages or made donations to our national appeal fund, as well as our staff and members for their co-operation and assistance. We also thank those donors who have indicated their willingness to continue their financial contributions or to enter into new agreements with us."

Mrs Burton said raising money for non-government organisations remained a matter of serious concern.

#### **South African Press Review for 30 Nov**

*MB3011120094*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

**Government Must Crack Down on Rent, Service Charge Defaulters**—The government's decision to scrap all rent and service arrears accumulated up to 31 January "is the only practical solution to a problem that has bedevilled local government for years," says a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 30 November. However, unless the authorities "make it clear to defaulting residents that, in the words of Housing Minister Joe Slovo, 'nothing is for nothing'; that refusing to pay for services rendered constitutes breaking the law and is subject to severe sanctions." "Without the threat of sanctions, repeatedly scrapping arrears sends out the wrong message: that the best way to evade meeting one's civic obligations is to accumulate a huge enough debt, which the authorities will then write off."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

The "squabble" between the ANC North-West Premier Popo Molefe and Member of the Executive Council Agriculture Minister Rocky Malebane-Metsing "has provided a useful insight into the party's commitment to transparency," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 30 November. "It also raises the troubling questions about the ANC's understanding of the line between the party and the state. The feud is a power struggle between two public representatives answerable to people who elected them. The two, and the ANC leaders mandated to inquire into the dispute, have all adopted an opaque and arrogant attitude towards the public's right to know. Whatever important information that has emerged has been culled through unofficial 'leaks'." BUSINESS DAY advises the ANC to "think carefully" about possibly entitling Malebane-Metsing to a new regional cabinet post. "This smacks of using the state's financial resources to buy off Malebane-Metsing so as to paper over embarrassing or damaging divisions in the ANC. And the entire episode makes a mockery of a regional premier's constitutional right to select his cabinet free from central influence. This is unacceptable behaviour for a majority party supposedly committed to fiscal rectitude and open government."



**Angola****Savimbi Reportedly Ousted From Leadership**

*LD2911195994 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Jonas Savimbi is no longer in power in UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Several sources in Angola and Lisbon have assured RTP that the military hardliners have been ousted in a take-over by a triumvirate of young politicians. According to these sources, UNITA's new leaders are Eugenio Manuvakola, Lukemba Gato, and Joao Vaiakeni. The latter was once UNITA's representative in Switzerland.

The signing of the Lusaka accords in Savimbi's absence and against the wishes of the hardliners is believed to be explained by the trio's take-over.

The sources say that Savimbi was deposed following a stroke that left his legs paralyzed and his speech slurred. He reportedly suffered the stroke while convalescing from wounds sustained during an air raid on Huambo.

Jonas Savimbi was operated on in Morocco at the king's private clinic by French surgeons who removed shrapnel from his lungs. He is at the moment in Zaire with some other members of the UNITA leadership.

This information, we repeat, was supplied to RTP by various sources in Angola and Portugal; they are all connected with the peace process and requested anonymity.

The reports have been denied by the UNITA representative in Lisbon who maintains that Savimbi is in good health.

**Claims, Counterclaims Continue**

*LD2911225494 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2200 GMT 29 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Someone's got it in for Jonas Savimbi. Over the past few days there have been all manner of reports on the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader's state of health. His alleged physical incapacitation today made a front page headline in the weekly O DIABO, and was the lead item in the RTP news this evening. [passage omitted]

Citing sources in Luanda, RTP said that Jonas Savimbi was ousted following a stroke that immobilized him and slurred his speech. The reports on the ousting of Savimbi match information that has been in Renascenca's possession for the past two weeks but that remains so far unconfirmed.

This evening Renascenca contacted one of the alleged members of the triumvirate supposed to have replaced Savimbi, and he categorically denied such reports, adding that they are just part of a campaign launched by

certain political circles in Portugal and Angola more interested in spreading disinformation than in the ongoing peace process.

Several UNITA representatives abroad maintain that Jonas Savimbi is in good health, that he remains in touch with various party figures both in Europe and in the United States, and that he spoke with UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali only recently.

Despite UNITA's insistence upon officially denying the successive reports on Savimbi's whereabouts and state of health, the movement's leaders have on occasion contradicted themselves and given to understand that they are really concerned about Savimbi. Antonio Pacheco reports:

[Pacheco] Up until three weeks ago Savimbi spoke frequently with some of the movement's representatives abroad. Then he changed over to faxes, and sources very close to him say that some of the messages are so idiosyncratic that any forgery would be detected. Over the past three weeks Savimbi spoke to political figures like Mario Soares, Butrus-Ghali, Thabo Mbeki, and others who know him personally and had no doubts that the man speaking to them was no double.

It is true that other leading UNITA figures have gone out of circulation, such as Jorge Valentim and Jaka Jamba. The explanation given is that they are assisting the president.

A parenthesis should be inserted here to point out that there is always the possibility of an internal purge—something to which UNITA has already accustomed us.

UNITA sources say that the reports circulating in the past few hours are aimed at diverting the attention of the Portuguese from the alleged scandal of the sale of arms [by Portugal to the Luanda government] and also at discrediting Soares, since all the reports say that the Portuguese president knows of Savimbi's condition.

The sources claim that the campaign is coordinated by [Portuguese Foreign] Minister Durao Barroso's office.

There are another two reasons advanced for the spreading of these reports: one, that to speak of Savimbi is to divert attention from the fact that the Lusaka cease-fire is not being implemented; and two, that the reports are aimed at flushing the wolf from its lair. A weakened Savimbi would be an easy target for final elimination. One source went to the extent of admitting that—quote—it may be that, even as I speak to you, Savimbi may already have been killed—unquote.

**UNITA Calls Rumor 'Hoax'**

*MB3011071494 London BBC World Service in English 0627 GMT 30 Nov 94*

[From the "African News" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement in Angola says it still intends to attend a meeting of the Joint Commission with the government in the capital, Luanda, aimed at implementing last week's peace agreement. The meeting was due to begin yesterday, but the UNITA delegation failed to arrive, saying continued fighting was making it difficult for them to travel to Luanda.

UNITA has also rejected a report on Portuguese television which said the movement's leader, Jonas Savimbi, had been ousted by young politicians in the movement. UNITA's representative to the United Nations, Marcos Samondo, told the BBC that the report was a hoax and had no credence.

#### UNITA Official on Delays in Luanda Talks

MB2911175194 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 29 Nov 94

[Telephone interview with UNITA representative in New York Marcos Samondo in New York by correspondent Timothy Ecott; date not given; from the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded; first three paragraphs station introduction]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Representatives of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government were supposed to meet on Angolan territory today for the first time in two years.

The meeting, under the auspices of the United Nations, was supposed to follow up the peace protocol signed in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, more than a week ago, but the UNITA representatives have not turned up, and the meeting has been postponed.

At the same time, there are persistent reports of violations of the cease-fire that came into effect a week ago. On the line to New York, Timothy Ecott asked Marcos Samondo, UNITA's man at the United Nations, why the rebels' delegation had not turned up in Luanda as planned.

[Samondo] They didn't turn up for logistic reasons. As you can imagine, the Angolan Government has taken over Huambo, which used to be our headquarters, and now we have been pushed back to some municipal—to some peripheral cities where to get there by plane and to drive and things like that is very, very difficult indeed. But let me also say that we will be going to Luanda. Our commitment is clear.

[Ecott] Have the authorities in Luanda been told of the difficulties you are having?

[Samondo] Well, I don't think they need to be told, because they are the ones who are actually creating some of those difficulties. Because, despite the fact that they know for sure that they had captured the main town and

also the surrounding areas, but they have not stopped attacking UNITA by using aircraft and also using small ambushes.

[Ecott] Are you happy, then, with the cease-fire? Because it doesn't sound as if there is much of a cease-fire, if you are to be believed.

[Samondo] I am not happy at all, because I think the government has already got what they call the lion's share.

[Ecott] Why did your representatives sign this peace accord, then, if things on the ground continue much as they did before?

[Samondo] If you don't sign the accords, the UN Security Council will be issuing a statement every single day condemning UNITA: the UNITA warmongering people don't want peace, and things like that. They didn't turn up in Lusaka. They didn't want to do this and that. And I think it is about time that we want to clearly show who the real aggressor in Angola is, who is the real warmonger in Angola, because UNITA has signed this accord, and we are going to fulfill, but we are having tremendous difficulties. People have to sit underneath a tree. I mean, where is the airport? Where is the nearest airport? Maybe hundred kilometers away.

[Ecott] I mean, the tone of your comments—calling MPLA warmongers—some people will assume that, given the state of the cease-fire, you just don't see the point of turning up in Luanda, and that might be the real reason why you haven't gone.

[Samondo] Again, on we go. Here you go, because, I mean, how would you get out from a place where you have airplanes bombing you?

[Ecott] So, when do you think your representatives might make it to the capital?

[Samondo] They are on their way. They are on their way. I cannot pinpoint the exact location, but they are on their way, and they should have been in the capital yesterday. We knew there would be a delay for 48 hours.

[Ecott] Your critics may assume from this performance that UNITA is in such a state of logistical disarray, military defeat, that there is no way you can get a bunch of negotiators to the capital at all.

[Samondo] Don't discount UNITA. We are the most efficient political and military organization in Africa. Don't discount us. We may have temporary difficulty imposed by the government, but believe me, UNITA will deliver.

#### Luanda 'Sources' Say Soares Pro-UNITA

LD2911214494 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Angolan Government remains upset with president Soares. Sources close to the

Luanda executive say Mario Soares is interfering too much in the life of the country in UNITA's favor. Luanda's annoyance worries Portuguese businessmen. The RTP correspondent in Angola, Carlos Albuquerque, reports:

[Albuquerque] These premises used to house the joint political and military commission set up after the signing of the Bicesse accords. They will now be the headquarters of the joint commission envisaged in the Lusaka protocol. The commission was scheduled to meet today but the meeting has been postponed sine die because no UNITA delegation has yet arrived in Luanda.

Meanwhile government circles and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] continue to criticize the utterances of Portuguese President Mario Soares which they see as expressions of support for UNITA and especially for Jonas Savimbi, stressing that this has happened once again in Morocco, a country that has traditionally supported UNITA and whose King Hassan II is a personal friend of Jonas Savimbi. They are also blaming Mario Soares for the cancelation of the Lusophone summit. 'JORNAL DE ANGOLA' said today that the cancelation represents a major political and diplomatic setback for Portugal. [passage omitted]

### Zimbabwe

#### Government Considering Privatizing Economy

MB2911174894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1524 GMT 29 Nov 94

[From the "Newswrap" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe has delivered his seventh state of the nation address, which effectively starts the holiday season for politicians.

The president has predicted a 5 percent growth in Zimbabwe for 1994, but economists in the country are openly telling the government to stop over-borrowing and to do something positive to curb inflation and unemployment. From Harare, here's Trevor Grundy:

President Robert Mugabe told the nation in his end of the year address that agriculture and mining have recovered from the 1992 drought. The president said that the government would continue with its economic reform program, and he said they would be considering privatization of the economy. The government, he said, is considering commercializing Air Zimbabwe.

President Mugabe spoke with pleasure about recent developments in the former Portuguese colonies of

Angola and Mozambique. He was clearly delighted that South Africa had ended apartheid.

Zimbabweans face a difficult year. If the rains fall through the country, the agricultural sector will be able to produce enough food to feed the country's 10.5 million people, but the World Bank-supported Economic Structural Adjustment Program is effectively pushing many local companies, even industries, out of the marketplace. The textile industry is suffering terribly, and thousands of workers face a bleak Christmas through redundancy.

In 1994, the government planned to borrow 1.2 billion dollars from the domestic sector of the economy but actually borrowed 1 billion during the first five months of the year. Inflation stands at around 25 percent, bank lending rates are over 30 percent, and businessmen say that private enterprise is starved of money because of heavy government borrowing on the domestic market. Unless excessive growth in government expenditure is curtailed, the country can anticipate yet another difficult year for much of the private sector, according to the chairman of the Zimbabwe Financial Holdings company, Mr. (Albert Nal), in a statement accompanying the group's annual results for the year ending the 30 September 1994.

#### Government To Send Peacekeepers to Angola

MB2911164794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1626 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare Nov 29 SAPA—Zimbabwe has agreed to a United Nations request to send a peace-keeping force to Angola, ZIANA News Agency reports.

Defence Minister Moven Mahachi said on Tuesday [29 November] in an interview the number of troops and their role was being worked out.

"The commander-in-chief (President Robert Mugabe) has agreed to the UN request. At the moment we are working out the numbers of our troops and the extent of our contribution. This will be known in about 10 days," Mr Mahachi said.

The UN requested Zambia, South Africa and Zimbabwe to form a peace-keeping force to serve in war-ravaged Angola following the signing on November 20 of a peace agreement between the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement.

"Angola is in our region. When a request is put to assist a member of the region, we should be more than willing to take part. We have told the UN 'Yes we are ready'," Mr Mahachi said.



## Nigeria

### Mandela Arrives, Holds Discussions With Abacha

AB2911090594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Nelson Mandela of South Africa flew into Abuja last night and was received by the head of state, General Sani Abacha, the chief of general staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, as well as service chiefs and other top government officials. Dr. Mandela, who came in from Morocco, immediately went into closed-door discussions with Gen. Abacha at Abuja International Airport. At the end of the talks, President Mandela drove to Akiola Aguda House, where he slept the night. According to the program of the visit, the South African leader is expected to be leaving Abuja about now for home. A Radio Nigeria State House correspondent in Abuja says that a communique on the summit talks of last night is expected shortly.

### Asks for Abiola's Release

MB2911164694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1600 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Nov 29 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela has asked Nigerian military strongman Gen Sani Abacha to release the winner of Nigeria's 1993 presidential election, Chief Moshood Abiola.

A presidential spokesman said Mr Mandela met Gen Abacha during a stopover in Abuja on his return from Morocco on Monday [28 November] night.

The president told Gen Abacha he had been approached by Chief Abiola's family and supporters to help secure his release from prison.

Chief Abiola is facing trial on treason charges after he proclaimed himself head of state on the strength of the election result, which the military declared null and void.

The chief, a millionaire with interests in publishing and property, has been detained since June last year and is believed to be very ill.

The presidential spokesman said the two leaders had agreed that discussions on the possible release of Chief Abiola would continue.

Other matters of bilateral interest between South Africa and Nigeria were also discussed.

### Leaders Reaffirm Support for OAU

AB2911172794 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1600 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigeria and South Africa have expressed concern over the worsening situation and the proliferation of arms in conflict areas of Africa. The head of state, General Sani Abacha, and President Nelson Mandela made the declaration in a communique at the end of the South African president's visit to Nigeria. The two countries also reaffirmed their determination to strengthen the OAU's central organ for conflict prevention, management, and resolution to make it effective in containing conflicts on the continent. The two leaders also expressed concern over the persistent debt burden which has worsened the economic problem of African nations. They called on the international community to provide relief support to African countries affected by drought and conflict.

### Mandela Departs After Visit

AB2911223394 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 29 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] In a communique issued to the press on the meeting, the two leaders showed concern over the potential for proliferation posed by the conflict situations in different parts of the continent and they reaffirmed support for the OAU central organ for conflict prevention, management, and resolution. [passage omitted] Dr. Mandela left for home at about one o'clock in the morning.

### Correction—Ex-Oil Minister Elected OPEC Head

AB2211151294

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Ex-Oil Minister Elected OPEC Official," published in the 28 November Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 27:

Column one, only paragraph, from processing indicator, make read: [FBIS Transcribed Text] Dr. Rilwanu Lukman, Nigeria's former ....(replacing "Translated" with "Transcribed" in processing indicator, and correcting first name "Rilwanu".)

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